Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 36.

Poetry.

We received, several weeks since, through the Post Office, the following from a lady, unaccompanied with her proper signature. Although it is not our custom to publish anything without the name of the author, yet we depart from this rule in this case as this poem has considerable merit. We hope this lady will favor us frequently, and also enlighten us with her patronymic:

For the Inquirer.

SONG OF DEATH.

BY MISS M. A. A.

Farewell, thou fairday, thou bright earth and ye skies,
Now gay with the heart setting sun;
Farewell, loves and friendships, ye dear tender ties,
Our race of existence is run!

Thou grim king of terrors, thou life's gloomy foe,
Go. frighten the coward and slave,
Go, teach them to tremble, fell tyrant! but know,
No terrors hast thou to the brave!

Thou strik'st the dull peasent—he sinks in the dark,
Nor saves e'en the reck of a name,
Thou strik'st the young hero—a glorious mark!
He falls in the blaze of his fame!

In the field of proud honor—our swords in our hands,
Our homes and our country to save—
While victory shines on life's last ebbing sands,
O! who would not rest with the brave!

July 24th, 1861.

GAY AND HAPPY.

I'm the girl that's gay and happy,
And I your attention call,
If you'll listen to my story,
I will try to please you all.

So let the world jog along as it will,
I'll be gay and happy still,
Gay and happy, gay and happy,
I'll be gay and happy still.

If the President should sit beside me,
I would sing with usual glee,
He might smile or frown upon me,
I would sing and happy be,
So let the world, &c.

If a man be poor and needy,
I could never pass him by,
But with kindness, I would treat him,
And this world I would enjoy.
So let the world, &c.

You may say the rich and wealthy,
Poverty they do despise,
I'm content though poor—but healthy,
Health's the only boon I prize.
So let the world, &c.

Now the *south* it has seceded,
For the *north* would not obey,
But the spirit of "Great Washington,"
Still keeps guard with "Henry Clay."
So let the world, &c.

Here's success to "Genral Anderson,"
The *hero* and his gallant band,
Ever ready to protect or die,
For to save his native land.
So let the world, &c.

With our hands and hearts united,
With the Constitution stand,
The Union and our flag forever,
The stars and stripes and our native land.
So let the world, &c.

Now my friends my song is ended,
Let the world say as it will,
Every night I'll try to please you,
I'll be gay and happy still.
So let the world, &c.

NEW EDITION.

I'm for the Union, I'm for the Union,
I am for the Union still,
For the Union, for the Union,
I am for the Union still.

Now it appears that Ben McCulloch was not killed at the late battle in Missouri in, spite of the apparently trustworthy report that his remains had been sent to his friends incased in a whiskey filled coffin. We hear now that on the Thursday after the fight he went with 8,000 cavalry and nine pieces of artillery in pursuit of Gen. Siegel, but that he found it prudent to turn back without coming to close quarters. We have, moreover, a characteristically bombastic dispatch from him to the people of Missouri, in which he declares that he purposes only to fight against Northern foes, and to give the oppressed an opportunity of going free

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"LET PHILADELPHIA PREPARE."—So says the Charleston *Mercury*. Here is the paragraph:

"It is to be hoped that within a very short space of time the army of the Potomac will be increased to an extent that will render all efforts of the enemy futile beyond contingency, and enable our skillful generals to carry the war across the border. In this latter point of view, the obtainment of so many fine wagons and horses is an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, saving much time and a great expenditure of money. When Washington falls, and Maryland is redeemed, let Philadelphia prepare for this is a game of two countries."

HAND THEIR NAMES DOWN TO POSTERITY!

The following persons oppose the efforts for a union of all parties to put down the present infamous rebellion:

We the undersigned Democrats whose names are appended to the above call (the call for a union meeting) hereby declare that we were induced to sign that call under the belief that there was to be no *political* meeting, but we are now satisfied that the call has a tendency to disorganize the good old Democratic party under which we have lived and prospered so long. Whilst we are Union men to the core, we fearlessly assert that the true Union men of this country are those who are opposed to the policy of the "Republican" party, which is now waging a war for the confiscation of negro slaves in the Slave States, and is trampling under foot the Constitution which is the only bond of Union. We believe that Democracy is Union, and as Democrats we repudiate the above call, which desires our aid in "the efforts now being made to carry on the war," which efforts include all the corruptions of Cameron, all the iniquities of Curtin and all the monstrosities of the late Congress, though we are perfectly willing and anxious to sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts and in the exercise of its legitimate authority for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic. We, therefore recommend a grand rally of the old, the tried and true Democracy to assemble in grand council, as of old, at the Court House, on Monday night of next Court.

Wm. S. Fluke	J. B Firquhar
A. L. D'Shaugh	Thos R. Gettys
Wm. Bowles	A. J. Crisman.

DEMOCRATIC CALL.

The undersigned concur in the spirit and tenor of the above repudiation, and in the recommendation of a call for a Democratic meeting.

O E Shannon	F. C. Reamer
Jacob Zimmers	D. W. Kauffman
John Amos	Isaac Mengel
B. F. Meyers	Samuel Barnhart
John J. Cessna	George Mortimore
Samuel Defibaugh	John G. Hartley
Thomas Beegle	Henry Naggle
Samuel B. Amos	H C. Reamer
Daniel Border	George Reimund
Joshua Shoemaker	J. W. Scott
Jacob Reed	S. S. McCauslin
Isaac Mengel, Jr	John Palmer
Michael Nawgle	Samuel Davis
J. P. Reed	J B. Baker
Jas. Anderson	John Risling
Wm. S. Beegle	Philip Leonard
Wm. Chenowith	Daniel W Amos
John Sill	Robert Douglas
Josiah Boor	Daniel Heltzel
David Zimmers	T. B. Cessna
P. H. Pensyl	Abner J. Griffith
John Todd jr.	David Drenning
Henry Whetstone	G. Washington Shears
David Whetstone	G Smouse jr.
John Border	Samuel Beegle
Alon. Robins	John Holderbaum
John Little	Daniel Miller
James Heltzell	Wm. Croyle
Philip Beegle	Samuel Boher
George W. Zimmers	Frederick H. Beegle
Jacob Mortimore	Emanual Beegle
David Deal	J. Deal
I. E Reighart	George Ickes
Wm. S. Berkhimer	Thomas Gilchrist
Geo. D. Kauffman	Wm England
Daniel Fetter	Henry Stuffler
Alex. Gilson	Michael Diehl
J. T. Beegle	Saml. Ridenbaugh
F Schnebly	Michael Holderbaum
Isaac Deal	Jonathan Bowser
Martin Boor	Solomon Reighard
Jonathan Reighard	Thomas Knox
Cornelius Whetstone	Michael Reed
Jno. A. Snively	A. J. Snively
Wm. Y. Poorman	John Smith
Henry R. Koontz	Emanual Statler
Thos. H. Stack	John S. Statler
Wm. C. Correll	Jno P. Shaffer
Thomas Mansfield	Peter Dewalt
Val. Shaff	Peter Mowry jr.
James Z. Frazer	Thomas Kurtz
W. C. Snively	Matthew Taylor Sr.
Simon L. Hamaker	Louis Benna
J. S. Baughman	T P. Studebaker
David Miller	Jacob Beckley
George G. Burns	Martin Mowry
Henry S. Miller	James Dull
James Frazier Sr	J. E. Black
Henry Han	Daniel Bash
John Hillegas	Jacob Poorman
Nicodemus	John Fletcher
H. L. Nicodemus	Joseph S. Brown
William Rock	John Rock
John Conner	Peter H. Studebaker
John Otto	John Rininger
Jacob Dull	Adam P. Hamaker
George Darr	Wm. J. Rock
Andrew Crisman	Adam Dull
Simon Kinton	John Kemery
Saml. M. Taylor	Arthur Rose
Zachariah Wolf	George Dull
James Naugle	S. B. Lehman
J. Henry Schell	Wm. H. Snaffer
John Corley jr.	L. N. Fyan
Fred Hillegass	George Elder
Daniel Smith	Wm. Frazer
H. G. Geyer	James J. Tipton
Wm. Keyser	Wm. Gillespie
John Garber	George Hillegass
Michael Hillegass	E. W. Strainey
Michael Zeller	L. J. Strainey
Joseph Garber	John Oswald
P. F. Lehman	Jacob Snippy
Henry Hillegas	

We, the Democrats of Cumberland Valley, believing most heartily that now is the time for every good and loyal Democrat to vigorously aid in preserving the thorough organization of the old Democratic party, and that the present imminent peril of this once prosperous, happy and United Country, now pleadingly admonishes alike the patriot and the philanthropist to strenuously assist in retaining our dear and blood-bought liberties, do most joyously concur with our brother democrats in the town and vicinity of Bedford in a call for a Democratic meeting on Monday evening of Court, and by way of more tangibly showing that we are still Democrats, true, and loyal, we hereby unite with other Democrats in a call for the Meeting above referred to.

Jacob Snider	John Cessna
Levi Hardman	William Mason
Jacob B. Anderson	Martin S. Bortz
Henry A. Zombower	S. Whip
William Eister	Henry W. Vickroy
Jesse Diehl	James Dreanning
William Burkett	W. B. Cessna
Francis M. Hafer	Levi Devore
Thomas Fisher	James Haney
Peter S. Thompson	Lorenzo D. Cessna
Thos B. Cessna	Wm. Hemming
Jno. H. C. McClellan	John C. Vickroy
John B. Whip	Jacob Wertz Sr,
Henry W. Hemming	Adam Miller
John Gillum	Joseph Growdon
George Whip	Washington Hite
Frederick Sligar	James N. Growdon
Francis M. Cessna	Henry Brunner
Wm. H. Miller	John Houck
Jacob J. W. Hysung	George Miller
Joseph May	Francis Elliot
H. J. Brunner	Henry Wertz (of N)
James W Zombower	John Miller jr.,
Henry Wertz	Jeremiah Miller
Jonathan Hendrickson	Jacob Miller
George Bennett	John Miller
J. B. B. Cessna	Jacob Miller jr.,
Jas. Cessna	George Rice
T. Wertz	Jacob Miller (of H)
Thomas Donahoe	Campbell Miller
John Mock	Henry Miller
David F. May	Washington Miller
George Shafer	Edward Rice
George Growden	John Cruse
Wm. Macguin	Samuel Valentine
Wm, H. Hafer	Robert Elliott
William Hook	Josiah A. Zomboxer
John May	Jeremiah Leasure
M. A Lakin	Daniel R. Anderson
Wm. Cessna	Wm Nottingham
Francis M. Boor	John McMullin
Jacob S. Cessna	John W. Wertz
James D. Hudson	Patrick Donahoe
James Elder	Robt. Deremore
William Elder	George Sliger
Jacob Brunner	Thomas Heming
Richard Heming	

The Burning of Hampton.

The news of the last crowning act of barbarity seeems to be confirmed. The quiet, unoffending old village, which even the British spared in the late war, has been converted into a heap of ashes by the black Republican invaders. A more wanton, unprovoked and infernal piece of pure diabolism was never committed.

We copy the above from the Richmond (Va.,) *Dispatch*, of August 9th, and considering the fact that the rascals knew and now admit that this "crowning act of barbarity," was done by order of their own general, Magruder, it is icy cool! Lying and perjury must be learned as a profession or business, in Secessia!

That our readers may see what a precious set of scoundrels the secessionists are we copy the following boasting account of the burning of Hampton from the correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.,) *Express*—a most bitter secession paper. The letter is dated August 9th, from "Camp Bartlett:"

"On Wednesday evening it was decided by Gen. Magruder to be expedient and proper to burn Hampton. In furtherance of this subject, just after dark, the troops were removed from in sight of Hampton to another road which approaches nearer to Newport News, and not far from the town. The old Dominion cavalry, under command of Capt. Phillips, and the Mechlenburg cavalry, under command of Capt. F. Goode, and a command of infantry, under Col. Hodges, were detailed *for the hazardous purpose of firing the town.* The cavalry companies marched in front, and the infantry behind. Just here I will state that an efficient fortification had been thrown across the main street by the Yankees, but the guns had all been removed. We marched to the fortifications, carried our horses off from the street, and dismounted. Infantry were detailed to hold our horses while we were to execute the work. We marched down the street, and while a consultation was being held, a brisk fire opened from the bridge upon us.—They were supposed to be from forty to one hundred strong. An order was then issued for the reinforcement of the infantry, which was no sooner given than Col. Hodges joined with them in double quick time and rushed to the spot. The rascals only fired once after the infantry made an attack upon them. They ran off as fast as their cowardly legs could carry them. No one on our side was injured.

"We were now ordered to proceed with the burning, and harder work a set of fellows never did. We continued to set fire to house after house, until all were in flames within and below the fortification. A portion of the cavalry companies were then detailed to complete the burning above the fortification, which they did, and then covered the retreat of the infantry to camp, about three miles distant.—The town was most effectually burned, and I feel sure that no person was burnt, though it was about midnight."

Why is it easy to break into an old man's house? Because his *gait* is broken and his *locks* are few

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The following poem was handed us some days since, with the request to publish It was copied into the Christian Intelligencer of some ten years ago. The author, a great English poet, testifies his love for our Union, which will be duly appreciated at this time:—[*Ed. Inq*

TO THE UNION.

FROM A UNIT.

Giant aggregate of nations,
Glorious Whole of glorious Parts,
Unto endless generations
Live United, hands and hearts!
Be it storm, or summer-weather,
Peaceful, calm, or battle-jar,
Stand in beauteous strength together,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Every petty class-dissension,
Heal it up, as quick as thought;
Every paltry place-pretension,
Crush it, as a thing of nought;
Let no narrow private treason
Your great onward progress bar,
But remain, in right and reason,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Fling away absurd ambition!
People, leave that toy to kings:
Envy, jealousy, suspicion,
Be above such grovelling things!
In each other's joys delighted,
All your hate be—joys of war,
And by all means keep United,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Where I but some scornful stranger,
Still my counsel would be just;
Break the band, and all is danger,
Mutual fear, and dark distrust;
But, you know me for a brother
And a friend who speak from far,
Be at one then with each other,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

If it seems a thing unholy
Freedom's soil by slaves to till,
Yet, be just! and sagely, slowly,
Nobly, cure that ancient ill;
Slowly,—haste is fatal ever;
Nobly,—lest good faith ye mar;
Sagely—not in wrath to sever
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Charm'd with your commingled beauty
England sends the signal round,
"Every man must do his duty"
To redeem from bonds the bound!
Then indeed your banner's brightness
Shining clear from every star
Shall proclaim your joint uprightness,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

So, a peerless constellation
Three-and-ten-times-threefold nation,
Go ahead in power and praise!
Like the many-breasted goddess
Throned on her Ephesian car,
Be—one heart in many bodies!
Sister States, as Now ye are!

MARTIN F. TUPPER,

Albury, Jan. 15th, 1851.

The following letter was written by O. H. Gaither, Esq., to a gentleman in this place, who has kindly consented to its publication:

CAMP UNION, near Great Fall. (about 15 miles above Washington) on the Potomac, August 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 11th inst., is before me—In return for your kindness in answering my last so promptly, I will try and give you another from which you may learn something of the position of our Regiment at least, if I cannot inform you correctly of the movements of our army.

Last Tuesday morning each company of the Regiment struck seven or eight of their tents, packed their knapsacks, with what would be required during a week's absence, filled their haversacks with one day's provisions, and about nine o'clock marched from Camp Tennally (leaving the remainder of their baggage, tents, &c, under charge of a Lieutenant and a guard of about sixty men) towards the Great Falls, passing in review before Gen McCall, near his head quarters in Tenallytown. The distance is about 14 miles, and the march was rather quicker than any since our organization, the rain falling almost all day and protecting the men from the intense heat suffered on former marches. Four or five streams from one to two and a half feet deep—when we reached the first the men looked about for some means of crossing, but when Capt Cumming exclaimed "he's a poor soldier that fears water," and suiting the action to the word, waded through, he was, of course, followed by the whole Regiment.

Our men were soon encamped after arriving here, and the sun coming out and the fires being kindled, they soon became comfortable. A small stream of pure water runs through the centre of the Camp, seperating the tents of the private soldiers from those of the officers and furnishes a bountiful supply of the great necessary of life—there not being a sufficient number of tents—large and comfortable ones were soon formed out of bushes and branches of trees, &c., and in a little while, where the voice of the Pennsylvania soldier was perhaps never heard, our national airs were chorused by the hardy sons of our noble state. These are times in which the hearts of all are cheered when, after performing all that can be required of men, they gather around the camp fire at night, and in a rough, uncultivated, but feeling manner pour forth those words so dear to us all.

"Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, in God is our trust,
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It is in such times, when business, home, friends, father, mother, sisters, brothers, are all, not forgotten, but cheerfully left, that the country, in this the dark hour of its history, may be defended, and when we are encouraged, by the consoling trust, that God will be with the right.

On Wednesday our duties, as picket guard, began. Instead of forming one regimental or police guard (the guard usually stationed round the camp) by detailing a certain number from each com pany, one entire company took charge of the camp, and three others were marched out on picket duty—this is one of the most important duties we are called upon to perform, the safety of the whole camp, perhaps, depending upon the fidelity, courage and vigilance of a single soldier. The men are stationed about in small squads of from three to ten, as the exigencies of the case may require, under the command of a Sergeant or Corporal, and so posted that intelligence can be rapidly transmitted through the lines of pickets, each sentinel carrying the despatch quickly over his beat," and handing it to the next, and thus in a short time conveying news from Gen. Banks near Harper's Ferry to Gen. McClellan at Washington—of course one of the guards at least must be at each station, so that the chain may be unbroken—besides this chain of picket guards, there are couriers posted several miles apart, who on fleet horses more rapidly transmit the more important news.

Our line of pickets was stationed and is now posted up the Canal, about three or four miles (the Chesapeake and Ohio canal passing between us and the river) and down the same towards Washington about two miles—the companies which were first posted were relieved by others the next day, thus four companies are on duty all the time, and six companies are stationed in the camp to afford relief at a moment's warning; the latter companies, of course, spending the most of their time drilling.

Lieut. Col. Kirk, Capt. Cummings and I have been over the line of pickets between this and the outposts towards Washington, this morning, and I have, therefore, for the second time beheld the Potomac, the great dividing line between loyalty and treason. At the furthest outpost, where some of Capt. Cumming's men now are, several members of a regiment, formerly stationed here, were shot by secessionists from the other side of the river; the distance not being more than 150 or 200 yards. Our men, however, entertain no fears, judging from the manner they stand along the bank and devote themselves to the amusement and profitable business of fishing. There is little or no danger now, as the rebel troops have been removed from their position on the other side, to points above and below this.

Our Regiment has been most fortunate indeed in the selection of its leader. Col. McCalmot, as you know, although not remarkable for his social qualities, belongs to that class of men whose administrative abilities mark them as *leaders* in any business of life and being thoroughly posted in military science, having graduated at West Point, and being at the same time a man of high moral and religious character, he must of necessity command respect.

If you are not acquainted with Lieut. Col Kirk, you have not yet seen all the good men of the land. I know nothing of his early life, having met him for the first time at Camp Wilkins; but from my short acquaintance with him, I take him to be a man, who, by his own exertions has succeeded in attaining the position he now so well fills. He is a strict officer—requiring officers and men to perform their whole duty—yet at the same winning their affections by his pleasing manners and amiable social qualities. Should it be the good fortune of the 10th to be engaged in battle under the command of these two officers, the men will cheerfully obey the orders of the first, because of their implicit confidence in his courage and skill, and will rally at the cry of the second, because they will recognize the voice of the man they love.

Our Major having been absent recruiting men for company H, which he formerly commanded, has but recently taken his position in the regiment, and I am therefore but little acquainted with him. He appears to be an excellent officer and very much of a gentleman.

From what I have learned I am forced to think, what I always feared to be true, that there are those at home, who regard the course of the Southern Confederacy to be a just one, and who, in their hearts, rejoice at every defeat our Government sustains. Yet it is almost impossible to believe that any one could be found, so mentally short sighted, as not to perceive that if their hopes were realized, and this new Government, built up by traitors to our own, should ever be acknowledged by the nations of the earth, it must be erected upon the ruins of the present Government of the United States, which we have been taught from childhood to believe will exist as long as the sun of Heaven shines upon man. I may be wrong, but I firmly believe, our future, as a nation depends upon our success in putting down this rebellion and compelling obedience to our laws, *without regard to cost of men or money.*—There can be no half way business about this matter. He that can see no wrong on the part of those now engaged in destroying our property, taking the lives of men amongst them, professing allegiance to the government, or what is worse, forcing them to take up arms against it, *trying* to break down our commerce, arraying and marching armies against the Capitol for the purpose of turning out the regularly constituted authorities and occupying and destroying the same; and on the other hand, can, with double extra million microscopic eyes, examine and condemn every act of the Government that protects him, from the calling out of armies, to the examination of telegraphic despatches (an act by the way I have always regarded as right, and to which an honest man would not object and a villain should not be allowed to,) such an one is, *at heart*, a traitor, and only lacks the courage to act out his treason.

Hoping there will be no backward movement on the part of the Government—that this talk of compromise with men whose every right has heretofore been respected by the Government they now seek to subvert, will never again be attained until they lay down their arms and then show us where the government is not sufficiently strong to protect them—and that we will soon have a happy and a united people instead of a divided one, I remain yours, &c. O. H. G.

Aug. 19.—The foregoing was written yesterday, but I was unable to send it—I will close this evening by stating what has transpired since writing it.

Last evening Capt. McDowell, company D, returned to camp in company with several privates, having passed the day on the Virginia side of the river. He was at the house of the mother of Jackson, the man who killed Ellsworth, and found all the family to be secessionists—the old lady declared that if she had one hundred thousand sons she would give them all to the cause the one died in.—He found a Union man, (that had been driven from home on account of his loyal sentiments, but had returned to look after his property,) who informed him there were but few secessionists nearer than Fairfax Court House. He also represents all things as being in a desolate condition, everything being sent off to supply the traitor army.

To-day a Regiment of Vermont troops arrived here from the chain bridge for the purpose of taking our place—they were accompanied by a squad of men, from Col Campbell's Artillery, with two pieces—also wagons to carry our baggage away to-morrow, but where to we cannot now tell, as marching orders have not yet been received from head quarters, but suppose it will be back to camp Tenally. Yours, O. H. G.

We are often asked whether the House of Representatives passed the resolution approving the acts of the President in regard to the war. The Senate resolution did not pass the House in that form, but the object was fully achieved in bill No. 58, "An act to increase the pay of "privates in the regular army, and in the "volunteers in the service of the United "States, and *for other purposes!*" the other purpose being this very approval, which is done in the following words:

'SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved, and in all respects made legal and valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States."

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

Economy in School Matters.

Having heard of the recent action of one of the Boards of Directors in passing a resolution to reduce the wages of teachers during the winter, we cannot remain silent and passively submit to such an imposition. We know there is an impression, that the North is about to suffer from a general prostration of business, and that our taxes are to be augmented so much as to oppress the payers. Now while we are willing to admit, that a large amount of money is to be raised—and by direct taxation, the recent law imposes no tax upon those who are not holders of property. Those who possess property are able to pay their portion without any real suffering. It may in some cases be inconvenient, but the principal objections will arise from selfish considerations.—The Government manifestly has the right to make such a levy upon its citizens. They have accumulated their property under its protection, and the value it may have, is derived from and depends upon this protection; and the man who objects to paying his quota towards its support, is too sordid and too ungrateful to be worthy the name of American.

That there may be and need be some curtailment of ordinary expenses we allow, but let economy be first shown in dispensing with some of the luxuries of life, rather than the necessities. We insist that a good education is a prime necessity at the present day. Had general knowledge been more universally diffused throughout our land, these troubles would never have been. The want of it among the masses of the people in some of our States, has placed them subject to the control of a few designing men, who by misrepresenting the actual sentiment in other portions of the country, have aroused evil passions, and for their own aggrandizement have excited an opposition to that Government, which was protecting them in the enjoyment of every right.

We cannot *afford* to diminish the efficiency of our Common Schools. It were better that every luxury be banished from our tables, and that our clothing be of the commonest and cheapest quality, than to curtail in the least, the now scanty expenditure for school purposes. The present condition of our country is rather an argument *for* than against the continuance of our appropriations. Had the money which will be expended before this difficulty is settled, been appropriated within the last twenty-five years for the organization and support of Common Schools, throughout those States which are now in rebellion, some of which have no successful free school system: the present calamity might no doubt have been averted, without the sacrifice of so many valuable lives. Though now too late to remedy past evils and prevent the trouble which is now upon us, let us while we hasten its settlement by all proper means, commence a reform, and strive to promote the educational interest and hasten the diffusion of knowledge, that we may be secure from a repetition of these horrors in the future. It is education alone, which renders a man capable of controlling and governing his passions; it is that alone, which when generally possessed by the common people—the voters at our elections,—makes a free government secure, and purges from the official bodies all festering corruption.

In some portions of the country, where the manufacturing interest is the important one, there may be some excuse for retrenchment, even in school expenses, since that particular branch of industry is more seriously affected than any other. Thousands of men are now idle in some of those localities and are in measure dependent upon charity for support, and a high school tax would be burdensome: but in the agricultural districts there need be, and will be no suffering, since there is no check to these pursuits. And especially is it unjust in our own county, which is entirely devoted to agriculture, and where the crops this year are more than usually abundant. It is the opinion of many well informed persons, that this county was never in a more prosperous condition, nor better able to endure taxation than at the present time. As our space will not admit of it at this time, we shall defer until next week the consideration of some facts and figures which, will show the absurdity, in supposing that the necessity for such a reduction exists.

A NOBLE REPLY.—Among the Federal prisoners, writes a correspondent from Richmond, is a noble looking and intelligent Zouave. I saw him on the field just after he was taken. While passing a group of our men, one of the latter called him some hard name. "Sir," said the Zouave, turning on his heel and looking the Virginian full in the eyes, "I have heard that yours was a nation of a gentleman, but your insult comes from a coward and a knave. I am your prisoner, but you have no right to fling your curses upon me because I am unfortunate. Of the two sir, I am myself the gentleman." The Virginian slunk away under the merited rebuke, and a dozen of soldiers generously gathered around the prisoner, and assured him from protection from further insult.

All that some young women need to inflame their hearts is a spark.

Bacon says: "The debauches of youth are so many conspiracies against old age."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 6, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET,

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, and for putting down the present iniquitous rebellion.

Legislature,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
OF EAST PROVIDENCE,
EDWARD M. SCHROCK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Associate Judge,
JOHN METZGAR,
OF JUNIATA.

Treasurer,
MARTIN MILBURN,
OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM KEEFFE,
OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Poor Director,
JACOB EVANS,
OF LONDONDERRY.

Auditor,
SAMUEL M. OVERAKER,
OF COLERAIN.

The Union Meeting on Tuesday evening, was one of the largest ever held in the County.—Speeches were made by Hon. F. M. Kimmell, Gen. G. W. Bowman, Hon. Isaac Hugus of Somerset, James H. Rush, Esq., of Missouri, Hon. Fr. Jordan, Capt. John H. Filler, and Dr. John E. McGirr. The resolutions are among the best and most patriotic we ever read. They were drawn up by Hon. John Cessna. We have not room to speak of the speeches this week, but will only say that the severe castigation, given by Mr. Hugus to O. E. Shannon, Esq., who spoke at the Democratic meeting on Monday night and advocated compromise and peace with traitors, was the most terrible and sarcastic we ever heard. Mr. Shannon was completely flayed alive.

IMPROMPTU MEETING.

Ex-Governor Frank Thomas, one of the best patriots of Maryland, and whom the secessionists tried to kill some days ago, arrived in our town on Wednesday evening, on his way east. On his arrival becoming known, our citizens turned out in large numbers to greet him.—He was serenaded, by the drums and fife, but he had retired to rest, being wearied with a long days travel. Maj. S. H. Tate announced these facts to the large crowd, accompanied with some patriotic remarks. Hon. John Cessna then addressed the meeting in his usual patriotic and forcible manner. He was followed by G. H. Spang, Esq. in a very patriotic and able speech. The crowd then adjourned, with three cheers for the patriot and statesman, Hon. Frank Thomas, and three more for loyal Maryland.

MASKED BATTERY.—On Monday morning last, there were a large number of guns carried into the office of the Bedford Gazette! The office was a masked battery. The report that it was to be demolished was for the purpose of getting a large crowd of people to the Democratic meeting. Such conduct as this does immense harm.

The Democratic meeting on Monday night was quite large. It was a mixture of secession sympathy and loyalty. The resolutions were half and half, and the speeches, all but one, the same way. The President sympathises with secession, and a majority of the other officers are in the same boat.

TAYLOR GUARDS.

Capt. Filler's company will leave town for the seat of war on Monday, next. Now is the time for patriotic young men to join his company.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and David Lavan of Somerset, have received the Democratic nomination for the Legislature.

Capt. Brisbin of Woodberry, with his company, have left for the seat of war.

As our readers know, it is not often we notice a patent medicine of any kind, but there is something so good in the Restorative Cordial of Prof. Wood, and it is so pleasant with all, that we step aside from our usual practice to recommend this scientific tonic Cordial to our readers. It will no doubt do all that is claimed for it. The name and world-wide reputation of the inventor is a sufficient guarantee for that, but we have tried it, and know it will exhilarate and strengthen by toning up the weakened organs, and enabling them to perform all their functions. Reader try it, and we fear not your verdict. See advertisement.

UNION MASS MEETING

Pursuant to a call published in the county papers for the last two weeks, the friends of our good and glorious Union, met in the Court House on Tuesday Evening last.

At an early hour the Court House was filled to overflowing, by an enthusiastic assemblage of men of all parties, met to carry out the object of the call, without regard to party, and many were obliged to go away for want of room.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President,
HON. JOB MANN.

Vice Presidents,

Samuel Shuck, Samuel Vondersmith, Bedford Borough.
Jos. W. Tomlinson, David Patterson, Bedford Township.
John F. Lowry, Sam'l Fluck, Broadtop.
George W. Diehl, Simon Stuckey, Colerain.
John C. Vickroy, Wm. Deremore, Cumberland Valley.
Geo. W. Powell, Hugh B. Wertz, Harrison.
John K. Taylor, Levi H. Diehl, Hopewell.
Jeremiah Baughman, Jas. M. Barndollar, West Providence.
Michael Ritchey, Simon Nycum, East Providence.
Robert Adams, Jos. Dull, Esq., Juniata.
John Cypher, Geo. Steel, Liberty.
Oliver Horton, Wm. Stuckey, Monroe.
Dan'l B. Trontman, Charles Hoyman, Londonderry.
John G. Hartley, Michael Lutz, Snake Springs.
Jesse Dickin, Artemus Bennet, Southampton.
John C. Miller, Jeremiah Mentzer, M. Woodberry.
Jos. B. Noble, Dan'l Bare, Esq., S. Woodberry.
George Williams, Abram B. Bunn, Napier.
William Sleek, Gideon D. Trout, St. Clair.

Secretaries,

John W. Linginfelter, Esq., Bedford Borough.
James Barefoot, St. Clair.
Dr. H. V. Bramwell, Schellsburg Borough.
Wm Griffith, Union.
Wm. Fyan, Bedford Borough.
Dr. C. N Hickok, Bedford Borough.
Hon. John Cessna stated the object of the meeting.

On motion of Hon. Frank Jordan, a committee of thirteen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed the following:

Hon. John Cessna, Hon. S. L. Russell, G. H. Spang, Esq., Hon. A. King, Maj. S. H. Tate, C. W. Ashcom, Esq., W. M. Hall, Esq., Jacob Brenneman, Esq., P. F. Lehman, Esq., A. C. James, John Mower, Esq., W. M. Pearson, Esq., John Wilhelm.

During the absence of the Committee, Judge Kimmel addressed the meeting most forcibly, and eloquently depicted the wrong and unreasonable conduct of the South, and vindicated the course of the national administration most triumphantly.

At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks, the committee reported a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted without discussion.

Gen. Bowman, late of Washington, was then called on to address the meeting, who eloquently complied with the call and poured volley after volley of "hot shot, grape and shell," (in the shape of round and unanswerable argument, thrilling appeals and withering denunciation,) into the ranks of those who from any pretext, refuse or neglect to support the Government in this the great hour of peril to our glorious country and her benign free institutions. Hon. Isaac Hugus of Somerset was next called out, and responded in a most eloquent, argumentative, witty and scathing speech.

James H. Rush, Esq., formerly of Bedford, now a resident of Missouri, was called on and responded in a very telling speech. He gave a history of the wrongs of the union men of Missouri, and the brutal conduct of the secessionists there. Mr. Rush is a member of the home guards of Missouri, an actor in the scenes and spoke from personal knowledge—being now a refugee from his home and family, and to save his own life, had to fly. His wife, child, and all his property, are in the hands of the traitors, and he is not able to even hear from them. Mr. Rush stated that of his own knowledge, men were hung for their union sentiments, and that one man was boxed up alive, and thrown into the river, and the box directed to Abraham Lincoln, and that such acts as the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the suppression of secession newspapers in the north, dwindled into insignificance in the face of the outrages comby the secessionists:

He was followed by Capt. John H. Filler, Hon. Francis Jordan and Dr. J. E. McGirr, in able, powerful and convincing speeches.

REPORT.

The loyal citizens of Bedford County, in Mass Meeting assembled, to deliberate upon the solemn duties and responsibilities which rest upon them in this hour of severe trial to the Republic, laying aside all former party associations, in order to unite in harmonious action for the defence of a Government founded under the guidance of Almighty God, by the wisest and purest patriots, after years of struggle and sacrifice—a Government which, for three quarters of a century, has afforded its benign protection not only to those born on its soil, but to those coming from lands beyond the sea; a Government which has never, in the slightest degree, oppressed those who in armed rebellion, are seeking its destruction; a Government which has for its object the elevation of humanity, and which is based upon the immutable principles of Right and Justice—do resolve and declare—

First. That the present rebellion is utterly without cause, and that we seek in vain to find its parallel for atrocity in the past history of nations.

Second. That the ambitious men, who for thirty years have been plotting the overthrow of Democratic institutions, by their own open avowal are striving to establish an aristocracy, by wresting the power from the many and concentrating it in the hands of the few.

Third. That, while the nation is struggling for its very existence, and our free institutions are imperilled, there can be but one path of duty for us all—to sustain the Government with men, with money and devoted hearts, that those who fail to give their sympathy and support are but abettors of treason, and should be held as recreants to the first instincts of patriotism; because we hold in the language of the venerable Lewis Cass of Michigan that, "he who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring this unhappy Civil War to a speedy conclusion"

Fourth. That the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until our arms are everywhere triumphant within the limits of the Union; and that there should be no compromise with traitors until the cause of the country shall be vindicated, nor until they have disbanded their forces, and returned to their allegiance.

Fifth. That although in this struggle it may cost vast treasure to sustain, in its original integrity, a Government securing the dearest rights of masses, yet, if it should now fail, there must necessarily be built upon its ruins a tyrannical and expensive despotism, which would exhaust by continued taxation the wealth and substance of our people.

Sixth. That the thanks of the nation are eminently due to the brave volunteers who at heavy sacrifice tendered their services and left their homes to defend the honor of the country, and the principles of free government.

Seventh. That no difference of political opinion, no name or badge of diversity upon points of party distinction shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have, or can command, to the vindication of the Constitution, the maintenance of the Union, the enforcement of the laws and the defense of the flag of our country.

Eigth. That we fully endorse the eloquent language of the late Stephen A. Douglas, who in the last speech of his life when speaking of the rebellion now raised against the Government of our fathers declared, "This is no time for a detail of causes. "The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—*only Patriots or Traitors.*"

Ninth. That we delight to approve the sentiments of Joseph Holt of Kentucky, late a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, in which he declares, "I am for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants—I know no neutrality between my country and its foes, whether they be foreign or domestic, no neutrality between the starry flag which now floats over us and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust, my prayer is for victory, complete, enduring and overwhelming, to the armies of the Republic over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise, that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels, while at the same time, I am decidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of southern institutions, which the honest convictions of the people—not the conspirators—of the south may demand, whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then."

Tenth. That with equal cordiality do we endorse and approve of the language of Gen. J. A. Dix of N. York, another member of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, in which he declares, "I am for supporting the Government. I do not ask who administers it—It is the government of my Country, and as such I shall give it, in this extremity all the support in my power—I regard the pending contest with the secessionists as a death struggle for constitutional liberty and law—a contest, which if, successful on their part, could only end in the establishment of a despotic Government, and blot out, wherever they are in the ascendant, every vestige of national freedom."

Eleventh. That we agree with the late President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, when he declared; "There is no time now to consult our feelings. The question has resolved itself into one of patriotism and stern duty. There is now no way for us as citizens, but to stand together and uphold the flag to the last, with all the rights which pertain to it, and with the fidelity and endurance of brave men, I would counsel you to stand together with one mind and one heart—calm—faithful and determined." And also with that patriotic statesman of New York, Hon. Dan'l S. Dickenson, when he declares "when the citadel of our country is on fire, when the edifice that Washington and Franklin and their associates erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction—I cannot afford to turn away from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me, nor to stay back from a duty because a political friend deserts me.—No: I must go on and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, of every party, to aid in restoring this great and good Government."

Twelfth. That the present struggle involves the very existence of civil and religious liberty not only in our own country and upon this continent but throughout the world—that it is the Constitution—the Union and the Government as our fathers made them on the one hand, and the tyranny, despotism and anarchy of Davis and his allied traitors on the other—that it is our duty to preserve, defend and perpetuate to the latest generation these sacred trusts of our fathers. Blood and treasure were poured out to establish them—they shall not be basely surrendered to spare either the one or the other. In the language of the immortal Jackson "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

Thirteenth. That the President of this meeting appoint a central committee of six persons, and he in connexion with the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, from the respective election districts, appoint a committee of from six to twelve persons for each of said election districts, whose duty it shall be to organize and exert themselves to procure volunteers for the armies of the Union—the central committee to correspond with the several district committees and with the war Department, and to publish such facts and regulations on the subject of enlistment as may be necessary for a proper understanding of the question and to facilitate the movement of the volunteers.

Fourteenth. That the President of this meeting shall appoint a committee of three persons for each election district in the county, to procure contributions, to be used in defraying the expenses necessarily incurred by such volunteers before entering the service, and to provide for the support of their wives and children after their departure. All monies so collected to be paid over to a treasurer to be appointed by the central committee named in the preceeding resolution, and to be appointed under the direction of said committee.

Fifteenth. That we confidently look to the patriotic ladies of Bedford County, to aid in maintaining the integrity and authority of the government, and respectfully ask that they will organize associations for the purpose of providing stockings and under clothes for the soldiers of this county in the army of the United States—and in order to promote this object, it shall be the duty of the committees now appointed, to bring this subject before the ladies of their respective districts.

Sixteenth. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this legislative district.

EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

A Victory At Cape Hatteras—Two Forts Captured—Surrender of the Garrison—715 Prisoners Taken.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—We have just had glorious news from the Naval Expedition under the command of Gen. Butler, and I hasten to give you the particulars, as far as I am acquainted with them.

The expedition proceeded to Cape Hatteras, and at once engaged the two rebel forts situated on Hatteras Inlet. The well directed fire of the Federal cannon, and the persuasive arguments of the shot and shell which they poured against the walls and pitched into the fort, soon convinced the chivalrous sons of the South that it was time to surrender, which they did unconditionally. The engagement lasted part of two days.

The advantages of this battle are great. In the forts were found twenty-five cannon and one thousand stand of arms. Seven hundred and fifteen prisoners were surrendered, among whom are Capt. Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp, and Dr. Hyatt H. Brown, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and Major Andrews, late of the Federal Army. The rebel loss is not yet known. Five persons are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven of the prisoners are wounded.

Among others is Lieut. Murdough, late of the U. S. Navy, wounded, with the loss of an arm.

No casualities of any importance are reported on our side. A few of our men were wounded, but slightly.

The great military advantage of this capture is that it gives us command of the entire coast of North Carolina.

The prisoners taken are being sent to New York, to await the action of the Government

Official Announcement of the Victory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA.
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 31.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

The commanding general has great satisfaction in announcing a glorious victory achieved by the combined operations of the army and navy at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., under the command of Commodore Stringham and Major General Butler. The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 716 men, including the commander, Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet, 1,000 stand of arms, and seventy-five kegs of powder, five stand of colors, thirty-one pieces of cannon, including a ten-inch Columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, &c., all of which was achieved by the army and navy and 800 volunteers, and sixty regular artillery of the army.

This gallant exploit will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater achievements.

Obedience, order, discipline and instructions are indispensable to maintain the interest, honor, and humane institutions of the Union.

By command of Major General Wool.

CHARLES CHURCHILL.
Capt. Third Artillery, Acting Adjt. General.

Important Proclamation by Gen. Fremont.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The following proclamation was issued this morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEP'T, ST. LOUIS, August 30th.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department shall assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders who infest nearly every county in the State to avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find any enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain as far as is now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established Martial Law throughout the State of Missouri.

The lines of the Army of Occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, declared *free men.*

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in forming tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of the declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to the existing laws and such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand; but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the people of the country.

(signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Interesting from Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 30.—The correspondent of the St *Louis Democrat* furnishes the following items.

Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county, east of Fort Scott, between Col. Montgomery, of the Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Raines.

Reinforcements had been sent to Raines from Springfield.

Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Spring. Another encampment of over five thousand was at a spring south of the Fayetteville road. They were also encamped near Springfield.

Gen. McBride, with ten thousand troops, passed through Dade county last week, in a northwest direction.

One thousand men were at Dry Glades, in Dade county, devastating the country.

Every vestige of property belonging to Union men, in Green county, had been seized.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued orders peremptorily forbidding any person passing beyond the limits of this county without a special permit from his office; and the railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents, are prohibited from selling tickets to any one holding a pass from the Provost Marshal.

The order is aimed especially to reach parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

ILLNESS OF DAVIS AND STEPHENS,

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—The Surveyor of cotton publishes a card, threatening to seize all wagons, vehicles and steamboats that may be found engaged in the transportation of articles for aiding the rebellion after the first of September next.

A special despatch from Richmond on the 27th to the Nashville Union and American, says a large number of prominent Kentuckians who have arrived there represent that the feeling of resistence to Lincoln's Government in Kentucky is unmistakeably on the increase, and numerous letters from Kentucky indicate the same feeling.

President Davis is still confined with an attack of chills and fever, which may induce Congress to postpone its adjournment.

Vice President Stephens is lying sick at Manassas Junction.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says the Confederate Congress has decided to repeal the law establishing ports of entry, and throw all the Southern coast open to foreign commerce, providing that vessels which run the blockade into shore inlets may pay the Confederate duties at the ports nearest their landing.

There is some dissension in the Confederate Congress in reference to confiscation. Some advocate the confiscation of all Yankee property in the South, and others favor a sequestration of estate.

Congress has appropriated $800,000 for a floating defence at New Orleans, and $160,000 for two iron-clad boats for the defence of the Mississippi river and the city of Memphis.

The Charleston Courer says James L. Orr, has raised an independent regiment for the war, and is eagerly awaiting marching orders.

The Memphis Appeal says:—"Lincoln refuses to disband his camps in Kentucky, and insists that the Confederate forces shall advance to meet the foe, instead of awaiting his intrusion upon Tennessee soil."

The Avalanche says the schooner Adeline, with three former Federal army and navy officers aboard, was brought to by a United States man-of-war; but taking advantage of a squall, got into Savannah with a cargo of coffee, fruits and lead.

The correspondent of the Huntsville Advocate tells the planters to give their negroes more molasses and rice and less bacon which plan would diminish the consumption of bacon two and a quarter millions pounds weekly in the Southern Confederacy.

The Memphis Avalanche congratulates its readers that no more letters are to go North, and hopes the interdiction of all intercourse between the two sections will be complete and everlasting.

RUMORED DEATH OF JEFF DAVIS.

The New *York Herald* contains the following despatch, which, is not confirmed from any other quarter:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A despatch has been received here from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis.—This accounts for the display of flags at half mast from the rebel ramparts to-day."

A despatch to the New York *Times*, from Washington, explains the circumstance of the flags being at half mast in a different way. It says:—"It is probable that in the skirmishes between our troops on Saturday, near Munson's Hill, the rebels suffered a loss of one of their commanding officers. A general officer was seen on the slope of the hill, taking observations. Major Minturn, of the Second Irish, fired at him with a rifled musket, and the ball took effect, as he fell and was taken away to the rear by the rebel soldiers. Yesterday and to-day the rebel flags at Munson's Hill and at Fall's Church were at half-mast, indicating the death of a prominent man."

GEN. LYON'S LAST WORDS.—The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes: "I have from Dr. H. Reichenbach, a Surgeon in the First Iowa, the very last words which fell from the lips of Gen. Lyon. The Doctor was within a few feet of him when shot. The General was reclining in the arms of his body servant, when, turning his eyes upward just as his spirit was departing, he exclaimed faintly, 'Lebman, I am going up!" A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "Gen. Lyon was leading his horse by the bridle, and was shot in the side: After he fell, he said, 'Push on boys!' and then added, 'Take care of my body."

ANOTHER FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—A fight took place yesterday, at Boone County Court House Virginia, between the rebels and the Federal force, resulting in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded.

Forty of the rebels were taken prisoners.—There were none killed on our side, and but six wounded. Our men burned the town.

Boone Court House is a small village, and is the capital of Boone county, Virginia. It is situated on the Little Coal River, two hundred and forty five miles, in a direct line, west from Richmond. The surrounding country is very sparsely settled. The county of Boone is a new one, or at least formed within a few years past, and is southwest part of Virginia. It is bounded on the northeast by coal River, an affluent of the Kanawha and also drained by Little Coal River and Laurel Creek. It was formed out of Logan and Kanawha counties, and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of the West.

WAR SPIRIT IN BOSTON UNABATED.

BOSTON, August 20.—The report to-day that the war Department has called for five additional regiments from Massachusetts renews the military patriotism of our people.

Senator Wilson's regiment was indicated today with three hundred recruits, including the Salem Zouaves.

Colonel Lee will recruit a second regiment in the western part of the State, and Colonel Sprague the third in Worcester county. The formation of the other two wil be immediately made.

At a public meeting this afternoon stirring addresses were made by Senator Wilson, Congressman Rice, Mayor Wightman and others, who pledged that Massachusetts, in the present struggle, would maintain her ancient fame in battling for liberty. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one.

The first instalment of the Government loan of ten millions was formally accepted at a meeting of the Associated Banks today.

A STORY OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The Washington correspondent of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* tells this story of General McClellan. It may be true:

"General McClellan is in the habit of riding around occasionly in citizen's dress, accompanied by a few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through one of the encampments across the Potomac, and passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near a fire. He asked what it was, and one of the soldiers said 'coffee.' 'It looks more like slops,' he replied. 'Oh,' said the soldier, 'it is not fit to drink, but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better.' 'Well, whose fault is it?' he asked. 'Oh, our quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to cheat.'

"McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the Quartermaster conducted his operations in his tent, he accosted him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. The Quartermaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business, and he had better not come sneaking around trying to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him that he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, 'Who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?' 'I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!' The Quartermaster was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him.

"That evening the Quartermaster left to the tune of the 'Rogue's March,' played by some of the boys who had got wind of it. They now have a Quartermaster who does not 'get drunk and cheat,' and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

"The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the lookout for the General, and of course do not have too much lying around loose."

[*From the National Intelligencer, Aug.* 30.]

RUMORS OF THE DAY.

The circumstances by which this city is surrounded naturally give birth daily to exciting rumors, most of them entirely unfounded or greatly exaggerated. They serve the purpose however, of telegraph despatches for the distant press, as people like to read stimulating news, even if they do not believe it. Here they excite but a moment's interest, as they generally die as fast as they are born. The city was particularly full of them during the last two days—the proximity of the enemy's outposts and pickets being fruitful of rumored skirmishes and critical movements; and some cannon firing beyond the Virginia heights, on Wednesday, was the positive authority for serious fighting. It is so difficult to sift out the grain of truth, when there is any, in these daily rumors, that they are generally left to expire of themselves; but, in regard to the numerous reports of the last few days, we have made some inquiry, and believe the following paragraphs comprise all that has really occurred:

The enemy has advanced some pickets as near as Ball's Cross Roads, about two miles beyond Arlington.

The cannon heard in that direction on Wednesday was of shot and shell, fired by Confederate troops at some of our picket guards in that vicinity.

Gen. McClellan did, in consequence, go out on a reconnoitering and inspection tour in that direction, but was not fired on as reported.

The total amount of recent casualities is that one of our pickets was killed on Sunday last and two wounded since.

The relative position of the two armies is the same as heretofore, with the exception of the advance of the enemy's pickets to Ball's Cross Roads, and our withdrawing a light picket guard from that point.

The story of the Confederates taking a two-gun battery from our troops at the Cross Roads is untrue.

☞Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

Sept. 6, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE BATTLE OF SUMMERSVILLE.

900 UNION TROOPS SURROUNDED BY 3,400 REBELS.

THEY BRAVELY FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT.

FORMING AGAIN THEY CHALLENGE ATTACK.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, August 27, 1861.

We learn from the Kanawha that Col. Tyler's forces at Summersville were surrounded and badly defeated by the Rebels, under Gen. Floyd, early yesterday morning. We have received no further particulars yet.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

The following are all the particulars that we can learn of the battle at Summersville on the 29th, which appears to have been a bloody affair:

The 7th Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, was surrounded, while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in front, simultaneously.—Our men immediately formed for battle and fought bravely; while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy proving too powerful, Colonel Tyler sent forward to the baggage train which was coming up, three miles distance, and turned it back toward Gauley's Bridge, which place it reached in safety.

Companies B, C, and I suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, making dreadful havoc in the enemy's forces. The Rebel force consisted of 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and ten guns.—The Federal forces scattered after cutting their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but received no reply or pursuit from the enemy.

Our loss is not yet definitely ascertained.—Not over 200 are missing out of the 900 engaged. The Rebel loss was fearful. Lieut-Col. Creighton captured the enemy's colors and two prisoners.

The following is a list of the officers known to be killed: Capt. Dyer, Co. D, Painesville; Capt. Shurtleff, Co. C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, Co. I; Adjutant Deforest, Cleveland; Lieut. Chas. Warrent; Sergt-Maj. King Warren. The other field officers are all safe.

Later From Kanawha.

THE LOSS SUSTAINED BY COL. TYLER'S REGIMENT.

CLEVELAND, August 30.—Governor Denison has just received the following despatch from Brigadier General Cox:

GAULEY BRIDGE, Virginia, August 29.—Authentic reports show only fifteen killed and about forty wounded of the Seventh Ohio Regiment. A large number were scattered and are missing, but we hope most of these will escape.

LATEST NEWS.

All Correspondence with the Enemy, Verbally, or by writing, Printing, or Telegraphing, Respecting Military Movements, to be Punished According to the Articles of War.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The War Department has just issued the following important order:

"By the 27th article of the act of Congress entitled 'An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States,' approved 10th April, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made *punishable by death*, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

"Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article, and it is therefore ordered that *all correspondence and communication, verbally or writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments or military affairs* within the several Military Districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are hereby *absolutely prohibited*; and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceded against under the 57th Article of War."

MILITARY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—An order from the War Department provides that the commissioned officers of all volunteer and militia organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date.

Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers without the consent of their parents or guardians.

ORDERS TO COMMANDING OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The War Department has issued an order requiring commanding officers, of whatever regiments or independent companies, to take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by General Orders No. 15 for cavalry and infantry, and General Orders No. 16 for artillery. For this purpose they will detail from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two, if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers, or privates, to recruit in the district in which the regiments or companies were raised.

All enlisted men in the volunteer service who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole will be discharged from service.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Captain Gurdin Chapin, of the Seventh Infantry, a native of Virginia, having given proof of disloyality, is dismissed from the service of the United States, to take effect immediately.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the results of picket encounters on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the report that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our lines yesterday and last night.

From the Washington Star.

The Arrest of Mayor Berret.

It was known about town yesterday that the Attorney General had given an opinion against the position taken by Mayor Barret in the matter of refusing to subscribe to the oath of allegiance taken by his fellow Police Commissioners, and this morning it was whispered that the board had, in accordance with that decision; voted that Mayor Berret could not act with them. To all the talk created by this position of things a new impetus was given this morning, by the announcement of Mayor Berret on charge of disloyalty.

It was at first supposed that the arrest was an immediate result of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance, but subsequent developments showed that Government had causes for his arrest quite independent of the action in connection with the Board of Police Commissioners. Mayor Barret left the sitting of the Police Board about seven o'clock, P. M. He was arrested at his house on H street, in the course of the night, but so quietly was the arrest effected that probably not a single resident of the neighborhood was aware of the movement until long after the Mayor had been placed upon the train, and was far on his way to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.

ERIN GO BRAUGH.—The following stirring "Appeal to Irishmen" appeared in posters over the city of New York, after the battle of Manassas.

"ERIN GO BRAGH"—Irishmen, Haggerty must be avenged. Our gallant countrymen of the 69th have covered themselves with imperishable glory They proved themselves not only heroes but christian men—as generous to wounded foes and prisoners as they were invincible in battle. But how were they treated by the barbarious enemy? Let the fate of the gallant Capt. Haggerty who, lying wounded on the field rendered immortal by the heroic deeds of the 69th. had his throat cut from ear to ear by a dastard rebel hand, attest. Irishmen, the heroic Corcoran is in the power of these cut-throats! Shall he meet with such a fate as that dealt out by the rebels on his brave comrade in arms? Forbid it genius of Erin! The grass would wither on the tortured bosom of our green Mother Isle, should we permit it. Sons of Erin! countrymen of Corcoran, to arms! Let their be ten thousand Irishmen on the south bank of the Potomac in twenty days, their battle cry being—Corcoran, Rescued if Living, Avenged if Dead!

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

MARRIED.

At the St. Clairsville Parsonage, on the 29th of August, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. JOHN D. ECKARD, to Miss SARAH ANN WESTON, both of Union Tp.

On the 25th ult., in Pleasantville, by the Rev. B. H. HUNT, Mr. HENRY J. EVANS, to Miss MIRIAM BOWSER.

DIED.

At his father's residence, in Union Township, of Typhoid Fever, SAMUEL BERKHIMER, aged 22 years, 11 months, and 23 days.

On the 31st ult., Mr. SAMUEL SILL, aged 80 years, 2 month and 12 days.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:

In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buenavista, on the 24th; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th. in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, at Centerville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher; and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school.

A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturday's—(16th and 23d) of Nov. for the *special accomodation* of all those *teachers* who *may fail* to be present at the examination in their respective townships.

No private examinations will be given in the meantime.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.

Sept. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of an Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Friday the 11th day of October, next, all that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavinia Imler, dec'd, containing eighty acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, Jos. Riddle and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less.

TERMS:—$800, on the 1st of April, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, next, $666,65 on the 18th of June, 1863, and the balance 18th June 1864, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April, next.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Sept. 6, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.
Sept. 6, 1861.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVER, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.
Aug. 30, 1861.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH

GENERAL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JOHN J. CESSNA, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (8TH) OCTOBER, 1861, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

Two persons, in connexion with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to fill the office of President Judge.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in Bloody Run.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the school house in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., Innkeeper, in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school house No. 4, near David Sparks in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house No. 4 near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to-wit:

"That the Inspecters and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and the 86th of Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.

Aug. 30, 1861.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal proprieties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druegists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No 409 BROAWAY, N York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.
N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
June 28, 1861.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.

Having a Normal Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves before the commencement of the Winter Schools. The late standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in *"impurity of the blood"* is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIO,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOB REED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.
May 17, 1861.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs Collins, Dull & Co. } No. 97 Nov. T. 1861, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Aug. 16, 1861. Auditor.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities*. Also Liver Deranguents or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 10th day September,

next, all that valuable tract of fine limestone land, late the Mansion property, of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer, situate in said Township, and containing 302 acres and 148 perches, nett measure.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county. It adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about fifteen acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant house, with a log barn and other out buildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property; it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented and the title indisputable.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantagous.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
A.t. and Atty. in fact for the heirs.
July 26, 1861

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And Whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals to humble ourselves before him, and to pray for His mercy,—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellence:—Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as the day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD Secretary of State.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnairs, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper. Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty. Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity.—He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's. Dec. 21, 1860

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring. Just received, and for sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will e charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.–zz

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 2d day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within th,. said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug., 2, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at September Term, (2d day,) 1861.

J G Rohm	" Bedford Railroad Co.
Henry Reighart	" W H Irwin et al
Scott & Watson	" J Sprout et al
Abner Thompson	" David Stuckey
Wm. A. Powell	" Jacob Studebaker
Artemas Bennett	" Wm. Oss et al
G W Steels, use	" Wm T Daugherty et al
Henry Ickes, et al	" A J Crisman
same	" J W Crisman
Abm. Skelly	" Joseph Garber
Joshua B. Bond	" Bedford Min. Sps. Co.
H Reighart, et al	" Wm H Irwin
John Luman	" Robert Adams et al
John Eiheer	" John Brown et al
Charles W. Colvin	" John C Riffle
O E Shannon's use	" Philip Keagy et al
Som. & Bed. T R Co.	" Davis & Bowles
Jacob Snider	" Jacob Lingenfelter
George Cartwright	" John Cessna, Esq
Eve Bowman	" Joseph Bowman
George Miller	" James Patton
W A May	" H B E bin
Reuben O'Neal et al	" Lewis Evans et al
Z Shafer	" H B Elbin.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford Aug. 9, 1861.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's. Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things*. In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1, instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual wher it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day*.

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year*. Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches, $6
" and Classics, $7,50
Drawing (Permptory) $1 } per quarter.
French, $2

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing, French, German, } $5,00 each, per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting. } $5,00 for 12 lessons.
Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug 9, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for September Term, (2d day.) 1861.

John C. Vickroy, Foreman, John Cavender, David Evans, Martin Feightner, Joseph Holler, George Grove, C. B. Kochendorfer, Wm. McDonald, John E. Miller, Daniel Miller, Duncan McVicker, Thomas Mulnix, John C. Miller, Simon Nycum, Abrm. Reighard, John Reininger, Abrm. Ritchey, of Obia, G. Speele, W. States, P. Steckman, Christian Speece, Alexander Tate, Levi Weisel, Alfred Willison.

Petit Jurors.

Wm. Border, Robert Blackburn, George Beegle, John W. Bowen, Samuel Beckly, Thomas Cook, Daniel Crissman, Jacob C. Devore, Asa Duvall, Wm. Eicholtz, Isaac L. Fickes, George Fluck, Abraham Fuck, Charles Hayman, Wm. Haney, John Ickes, David Kauffman, Michael Lutz, Josiah Miller, Jacob W. Miller, Henry Mearkle, John Miller, Alexander McGregor, Esq, Jacob Moses, Abraham Moore, Archibald Perdew, Geo. Powell, Jacob Rhoads, John Remby, Wm. Snell, George Sharer, Wm. Stuckey, Daniel J. Shuck, George Tewell, John R. Taylor, George Vanstine, John Wilhelm, Sr., John H. Wilkinson.

Aug. 9, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Fickes, Committee of Peter Colebaugh, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, for confiemation on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Bedford Aug. 9. 1861.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, at September Term, next, for a discharge, in the following cases:—

As Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd, as Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd, as one of the Executors of the will of Abraham Ritchey, dec'd, and as one of the Executors of the will of A. R. Craine, dec'd. JOB MANN.

Aug. 9, 1861.

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living on the farm of Daniel Zook, in South Woodberry Tp., about the first of May last, a light red muly Bull, both ears split, no other marks, about 2 years old; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN J. JORDAN.

Aug. 16, 1861.–*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. Nov. 9 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq vs. Collins, Dull & Co. } No. 98 Nov. T. 1860, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

Aug. 16, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH, Adm'r.

Aug. 9, 1861.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public, generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞ Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 29th day of April 1861, before the judges,

On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Bailey, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sanford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to beheld at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to except, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Aug. 9, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.–tf.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861 before the judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Laman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamine Luman, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day of September, next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store, opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1859.